

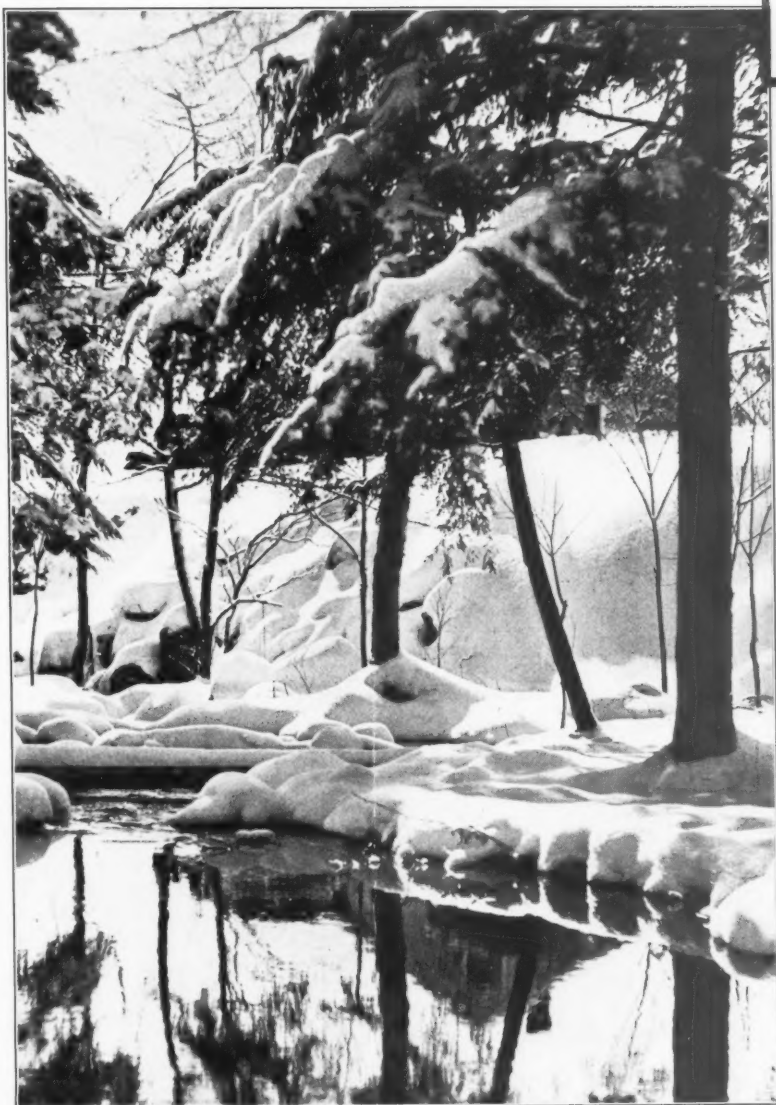
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Volume XXIX

December

Number 3

1931

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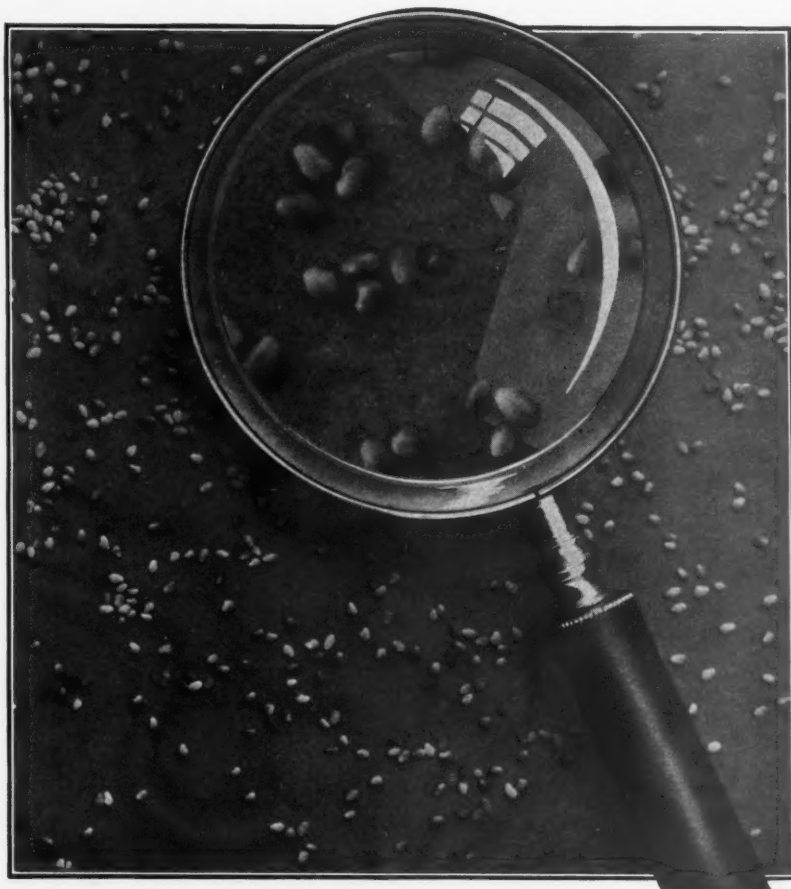
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Dial 2445

S. E. DAVIS '22
102 Catherine Street
Dial 8301

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXIX

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The Russian Revolution

G. A. Pereplechikoff, Grad.

THE RUSSIAN revolution, did not happen accidentally. It could be stated that Russia needed social reforms in many directions, the most important being agricultural reform. But the old Czarist government was reluctant to make any change and did not heed the warnings that delay in making corrections would result in revolution. Conditions in Russia before the world war could be characterized as a continuous fight between two camps, the government, and society.

The beginning of the World War in 1914 eliminated for a while the outward appearances of conflict and it seemed to many that the moment had come when the two could work together. But that was an illusion. The government did not believe that the people could defend the country successfully against its enemies, but its own methods of organizing defense were not satisfactory. The result was that the enormous army could not fight effectively against its perfectly trained enemies. Bankruptcy of the established government was soon evident to everyone at the front and behind the lines. Nobody believed that we could win. General Denikin, afterward commander of the revolutionary white army, stated in his book that at the end of 1916 there was probably no officer or soldier who believed that the old government could lead the country to victory.

When a government loses its authority, when its bankruptcy is evident to everybody, a revolution follows and thus it came to Russia. It started in Petrograd in the last days of February, 1917. At this time the house of representatives, or Duma, which we had had since 1905 was dissolved by decree of the Czar. By this action he hoped to silence the critics of government policies but the result was disastrous. One morning the people of Petrograd, arriving at the bread stores for their allotted rations and not finding bread,

broke into the stores. Perhaps rumors of the dissolution of the Duma brought about the action. Troops brought to stop the disorder refused to shoot. More troops were brought and they refused to shoot also. Finally some loyal soldiers were found and then the shooting began. The revolution had begun and it was successful not only in Petrograd but through all Russia. After a few days the Czar signed a manifest of abdication.

A COMMON enthusiasm reigned during the first days. Consciousness that the power which had been so oppressive had fallen, and the fact that the best men of the country, among them famous scientists, had formed a new government made everyone believe that we had started a new page in history. The illusion was short lived. Every revolution has a tendency to overdevelop and the more extreme the condition of the country before the revolution the greater the chance that hot heads and maniacs will become leaders and bring their ideas into practice. Beside the central government set up in Petrograd by members of the Duma there were formed in many cities the so called Soviets or councils of peasants, workers, and soldiers. These Soviets were composed of socialists of different sorts and communists or bolsheviks.

The extreme ideas were represented by the bolsheviks. Their leaders had spent years in exile where their whole thought was given to socialism and revolution. When revolution released them they returned to Russia and started the spread of their ideas. They insisted that the old order of social life in Russia as well as abroad should be swept away and that a proletarian state should be started on the basis of communism. The monarchy had been replaced by a government by the bourgeoisie, who were persons of property, and the

bolsheviks held that the interests of this class were opposed to the good of the common people. They wanted then to stop the World War and start a revolution which would establish the supremacy of the working classes in Russia and subsequently throughout the world.

The radicals said that it did not matter if Russia should perish in such an experiment because the whole world was the state of workers and their only enemies were the capitalists. It was useless then to fight at the front when the real enemies were behind the lines. Such ideas were not to everybody's liking but they were accepted by many and were especially popular among the men at the front. The bolsheviks played upon the lowest instincts of the people and the results of their propaganda were seen in a short time. Men at the front refused to obey their commanders, men in factories refused to work and from everywhere came absurd requests for large increase in salaries.

THE RESULT of these wrongly understood liberties was the rapid spread of disorganization already well started. Different nationalities tried to separate themselves into different states, soldiers refused to fight and often left the front with no better excuse than that they were homesick, peasants in the northern districts refused to pay fees to the state saying that in these times government was temporary and that money paid to it might be lost. These conditions were very unfavorable to the efficiency of the new government but were highly adapted to bolshevik propaganda. In July 1917, the bolsheviks feeling that the government could not withstand them tried to bring about a revolution but were defeated after a few days of fighting in the streets of Petrograd. A few months later they had acquired more sympathizers and re-

belled again. A fight of several days duration was waged in the streets of many of the large cities between the loyal elements and the bolsheviks. Propaganda reached its aim and in the second rebellion the bolsheviks were successful. They declared a dictatorship of the proletariat and that was the beginning of the most tragic period in Russian history.

In a very short time the proletarian government dissolved the congress which had just been elected by the whole country, made separate peace with its enemies, suppressed the non-communistic press, and declared all property nationalized. These measures were not popular and the only way to enforce them was to resort to terror. That is the most horrible thing they brought with them. Not many people now remember the war and only a few dream of the return of private property but the terror will never be forgotten but will ever remain as the greatest crime of the Soviet government. The organizer of this system of terror was Dzerzhinsky, now dead. He instructed the red judges not to concern themselves with what defendants said or did against the Soviet but to base sentence upon whether or not they were from proletarian families. If they were not or if they had had a

college or military education that was to be sufficient evidence of guilt. Torture resembling that of the medieval centuries was resorted to.

IN MY memory the red terror is associated with what took place opposite the house in which I lived. It was the time of our civil war and the citizens were ordered to pay an enormous contribution to the Soviet. To make sure of payment several hundred men were taken captive to be held until payment was made. The prisons were full so the captives were taken to a thinly settled part of the city. At the time the white or antibolshevik army was approaching the city and the reds started to evacuate. The captives were set to digging a great hole near the camp and one night people living nearby were awakened by shooting in the prison camp. I do not know how many people had been held there but after the whites occupied the city the bodies of all the captive taxpayers were dragged out of the hole and laid in two long rows for relatives to identify. Beside that horror there were found in the camp so called gloves which means the skin and nails of the hands removed like ordinary gloves by turning inside out. A physician told me that it was done

by immersing the hands first in boiling water after which the skin could be stripped off easily. That is a characteristic episode of the red terror.

The white army gained the sympathy of patriotic persons and those who found such methods of terror revolting. A group of army officers formed the nucleus. Fighting began in the southern cossack regions and in about a year the region was cleared of bolsheviks. A northern invasion was started and in every city new troops were recruited. But indifference to civil war was still prevalent among the peasantry. They did not want to give their crops to the state as the reds dictated but at the same time they did not want to restore the rights of the landed gentry as the whites appeared to be doing. This passiveness on the part of the majority of Russian people determined the result of the civil war.

In October and November of 1919, the bolsheviks concentrated all of the communistic and hired troops against us and we were forced to abandon first the northern districts and later the south and then we were driven to Crimea. A year later after resting and reorganizing our forces we made a second attempt but the forces

(Continued on page 53)

The Selection of Children's Toys

Professor Marie Fowler

TOYS AND play materials are a very vital and necessary part of a child's life. Just as his father needs good tools to carry on his occupation, just as his mother needs good equipment to carry forward her housework happily and effectively, so the little child needs a variety of substantial play materials to help him in his all round growth and development. Toys need not be expensive. Often crude simple play material is best at certain stages of development. The child of one year or more frequently enjoys a basketful of clothespins or empty spools or odds and ends of smooth wood more than he does the purchased toy. The tall brightly colored tin cookie cans with covers to screw on and screw off are fascinating to him. Also he finds joy in the cans of various sizes which may be nested together one inside of the other provided of course there are no sharp edges on which to cut his fingers.

One mother reported that she was mounting on cards and shellacing the large colored pictures from magazines which had attracted her youngster. She hoped to have quite a pile of these

washable cards ready by Christmas time covering the subjects of automobiles, boats, animals, children at play as well as the simple objects in the little child's every day life, such as brush and comb, shoes and stockings, tooth brush, dishes and the like. For the older child she was cutting in strips similar cards with mounted pictures to be put together puzzle fashion. Of course the home-made scrap book has long been provided for children. Such scrap books can be made more educational for young children if thought is given to the selection and mounting of the pictures. Instead of a hit and miss collection, there should be some organization of pictures as to content. The scrap book may depict the simple activities of a little child's day, or it may be a book of automobiles of all kinds, or of boats, or of all the things we may find in a grocery store or on the farm. These are homely suggestions to illustrate the point that play materials may be simple, inexpensive and home made.

Toys must be wisely chosen if they are to meet the needs of the child's growing body and to challenge his

growing intelligence. Certain standards may help in the selection of the worthwhile and much enjoyed educational toy.

IN THE first place, toys and play equipment should be durable and of the type that will stand good hard wear. This means that the toy will not go to pieces in the child's hands at the end of his first hour, week, or year of play with it. It means that as the toy becomes shabby with play it may be repainted or refurbished. It means that a reasonable amount of damage through hard use may be repaired. When a child outgrows such equipment, it may be passed on to other children.

In the second place, there is the hygienic requirement. Toys and play equipment should be washable. This means that paint and varnish should be of excellent quality when used. We must be sure that the doll and toy animal can be thoroughly cleaned.

In the third place, the safety factor must be considered. Sharp edges and sharp corners must be avoided. Good hammers and nails that will not flint off, scissors not

too sharp, teeter totters with few possibilities for pinched fingers, Xmas tree decorations that will not break under investigating fingers are examples in point.

A fourth consideration would lead us to provide the toy or play material with which the child can do something. This standard would eliminate the merely amusing type of toy that often appeals to the adult as being of interest but holds little challenge for the young child. His toys must lend themselves to his varied needs and should appeal to him and meet his needs over extended periods. For instance, a large Buddy L truck, when first it enters the child's play, may be thoroughly investigated, the crank turned and the body raised innumerable times. Then it is guided along the floor, the child hitching along on his knees beside it. Later he puts a block into it and seated on the block he "drives" his truck. Then loading may begin. He fills it with mother's clothes pins, or his own small blocks, and delivers his ware dumping it from the cranked up body of his truck, only to reload and dump again. Out of doors he loads it with sand or

pebbles or pine cones or dirt. Thus a toy meets the progressing needs of the growing child. He can use it one way today, another way tomorrow and in different ways for days after.

A FIFTH point to keep in mind is that of providing for a variety of activities. In studying play equipment in many homes we find that the child's toys may all tend to promote rather sedentary and quiet type of play. In such cases we find dolls, very small blocks, books, scissors and paper and the like. Or we may find a quantity of transportation toys, as a wagon, kiddie kar, velocipede and balls to the exclusion of indoor materials. Just as we must provide a well balanced diet of food, so we must provide a well balanced selection of toys. If his toys are of the "do-with" type he is constantly confronted with problems in the solution of which he will do some fine thinking and reasoning. If they are of the "do with" type he will gain satisfaction through achievement and wholesome endeavor. If he can do something with his toys the chances are he is physically active as well as mentally active. The early years

call for the larger type of blocks, crayons, brushes, tools, dolls, so that the child, as he uses them, is using the larger fundamental muscles. We also want to choose toys that may be shared with others or used with others in order to promote social-moral development.

Roughly, play materials may be listed in three divisions—those which encourage vigorous physical activity, those which encourage constructive and graphic activity, and those which encourage dramatic activity.

Among those materials which promote wholesome vigorous activity are such natural facilities as walks paths, steps, terraces, lawn space, driveway, garden space, trees, and shrubs. All these invite such activ-



An easel such as this is easily made and stimulates the child's interest in drawing and painting.

ities as running, walking, climbing, skipping, jumping, hopping, hiding and digging. Additional facilities for climbing about, which promote good physical development during early years are a fence, grape arbor, ladders, saw horse, see-saw, swing, slide, packing boxes, nail kegs, elevated or inclined planks or boards.

Materials to encourage digging and lifting are snow shovels, rakes, spades, hoes, trench and coal shovels. Toys to ride on would include wagons, carts, kiddie kars, tricycles and sleds. In the free use of such equipment the child is using his whole body.

MATERIALS to encourage constructive and graphic activity would include a sandbox and sand for molding, sifting, pouring, digging, and tunneling. Old iron spoons, tin molds, and crinkly pans painted in bright colors—strainers, sieves, funnels, sprinklers, pails, cans, butter paddles and egg beaters all encourage creative and happy sand play. A good carpenter's hammer of thirteen ounce weight with good nails and odds and ends of soft wood and boxes are much enjoyed materials for the three year old and for children older. A sup-

plementary kit of hardware containing auto chain links, connecting links of various sorts, staples, hooks and screws adds much to the child's play. A packing box makes a good first work bench. Large substantial light weight blocks of different sizes are advised for building. These may be purchased from a box factory and made up in quantities of 15 each of the following sizes—14x9x4½; 14x4½x4½; 9x7x4½; 7x4½x4½. Such blocks should be painted various colors to give the child experience with color and to make the frequently necessary washing possible. Smaller blocks may supplement these in building. Nested boxes that are substantial may also supplement the floor blocks. These nested boxes and

nested baskets are much used during early years as containers and carriers for many small cherished articles. Large peg boards and pegs, insets, puzzles and nested boxes or barrels are greatly enjoyed. Clay for modeling supplements mud pie making out of doors or the occasional biscuit or cookie making with mother. Scissors invite manipulation and experimentation and through use become

a tool for creative work and self expression. Unglazed wrapping paper, paper bags and string should be saved for the young child's use. Calcimo water paint with large brushes is best for their painting. A piece of wall board on which to thumb tack a large sheet of wrapping paper provides a simple crude easel when tilted securely on a chair. Crayons of the large marking variety encourage large free arm movement of the type the child uses with chalk on the blackboard.

Among the materials in the last division, those which encourage dramatic activity, we would list the doll and its furnishings. Both little boys and little girls enjoy dolls. First dolls should be of fairly good size—12 to 14 inches with unbreakable cleanable bodies. They should be life-like, attractive and artistic—not grotesque. The doll's clothing should be made large enough and simple enough so the child can put it on and remove it, fasten it and launder it at times. A substantial doll bed of good size with mattress, pillow and covers is most essential. A carriage and doll dresser are much enjoyed



Through Our Wide Windows

A Word of Welcome

A HOST of new faces have appeared on the upper campus and, before this issue has been distributed, will have become familiar to us. The winter course students have arrived in encouraging numbers and are now going about their work in a singularly earnest manner which is their usual distinction. Such an attitude is most commendable because Cornell has much to give them and if they are to get it all in so short a time as 12 weeks they must apply themselves diligently. No worry on that score though for each of them has brought with him specific problems which a short course of study will help him to solve. In that respect they are bringing something to Cornellians, who so long removed from the business world are apt to lose sight of the importance of much that is being taught them. The teachings of this college are primarily designed to train the student to do important things. Oftentimes it is difficult to see the reason for it all and without a liberal bolstering of experience one is apt to miss the point entirely. So let us take a lesson from our new fellows and be reminded by their presence that vital things are going on about us which lack of diligence will obscure, and which are most too commonplace to us to be exciting. So be welcome here our new friends and be sure of the admiration of all those who watch you work so well.

And a Suggestion

WITH the opening again of the Winter Short Courses a group of progressive and earnest young farmers have come here to turn their idle winter months into profit. They hope to gain, through twelve weeks of intensive technical training, knowledge and equipment that will better fit them to be financially successful farmers.

In these short intensive courses of study the student can more readily fall into the rut, which most of us in the four year course so easily get into, of letting the finer things Cornell has to offer slip behind a cloud of courses, grades, and credit hours. Throughout the winter months, that the short courses are in session, come the finest cultural opportunities that the University has to offer; music, drama, and lectures by the world's greatest scholars.

Never denying the worth and value of technical studies; shouldn't we all take something more from Cornell, something that will make our lives more full and our joy more sweet? Some call it culture, but under any name, the things to be gained by leaving studies behind

for a moment and taking advantage of these worthwhile opportunities cannot help but make life better living. And isn't that why we seek after knowledge and truth?

To Alumni

MAKING friends is a privilege of college life, and the fellowship of students acquired on the campus is oftentimes more valuable than the knowledge. Lasting friendships are made in classes, in clubs, and in outside activities; and nearly everyone finds a few chums who are interested in the things he is interested in and who have his point of view. It is these associations which flavor the work on the hill and promote college spirit. School life is but the start of a broad development. As a regiment of soldiers who have been companions in a common cause through a long campaign are disbanded and go to their separate towns and their numerous employments; so are college graduates scattered to farms and cities, to businesses or scientific work. Though parted by space and changed by time, within the hearts of all of them remains a steadfast loyalty to Cornell, and interwoven among them is the bond of friendship, the great blessing of mankind.

Sometimes as the years advance, the old campus spirit visits the alumni, and they have the desire to meet or at least to hear about some of their college friends. Where have they gone and what are they doing? Can it be that they have wives and children? What a wealth of experiences they must have had. No wonder there is such enthusiasm and good cheer at reunions. The Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics endeavor to keep track of all their graduates, and one of the aims of the COUNTRYMAN is to publish interesting notes about them. These efforts to keep in touch with alumni should be supported. It is up to the friends who meet to send news of each other, and is up to those who do not, to speak for themselves. Thus can friendships be renewed.

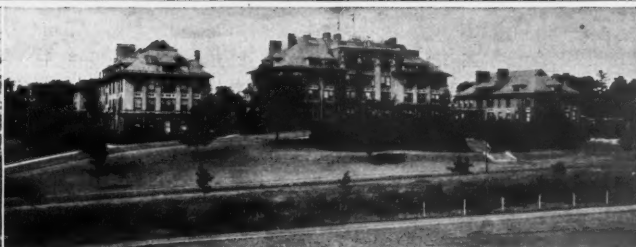
Some folks who can think straight, can't think fast enough to keep up with the procession.

One is not sure which is worse, the knocker or the booster; one means deflation and the other inflation, and both are bad.

The best thing to keep is something you give—your promise.

Choose your words; call a man a teleostome and he is puzzled; call him a poor fish and he is mad.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.



Former Student Notes

'06

Harry Freeman Button has recently returned to this country to recover from a bad attack of malaria. He has been teaching agriculture in the Albanian American Agricultural School at Kavaje, Albania, for the past four years. He is staying with his son, Romaine F. Button '27, at Wappingers Falls, New York.

Lindley W. Johnson is in partnership with his brother in the firm of Johnson Brothers, at Niagara River Road, Youngstown, New York.

'08

Howard B. Frost, associate plant breeder in the agricultural experiment station at the University of California, was on leave from July to October to visit genetical and plant breeding institutions in England, Germany, Denmark, Holland, etc., and to attend the twenty-third Universal Congress of Esperanto in Krakow, Poland.

'09

Lee B. Cook is owner of the Highland Dairy, dealing in milk and ice cream, in Warren, Ohio. His address is 295 Highland Avenue.

'10

F. N. Darling is county agent at Eastville, Virginia. At Cornell he was a speaker in one of the first of the Eastman Stage competitions.

Louis E. Johnson has been teaching agriculture for two years, after running a farm for fourteen. He is living at Holland Patent, New York. He has three children, Elliott, Frederic, and Dana.

'11

J. E. Dougherty is associate professor of poultry husbandry at the University of California with his address at University Farm, Davis, California. He is married and has three children, Dorothy Ada, Robert Edwin, and Walter Lyle.

Wildemar H. Fries is Vice-President of the Tradesman National Bank and Trust Company, 1420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Since graduation he has been in the fertilizer business, banking in New York, bond business in Philadelphia, and now banking in the same city. His agri-

cultural pursuits are being continued in the garden.

Warren C. Funk is Agricultural Economist, U. S. Tariff Commission. Before this he was for thirteen years Agriculturist in Farm Management with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His address is 5457 Nevada Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth F. Genung of 39 West Street, Northampton, Massachusetts, is Associate Professor of Bacteriology at Smith College. Previous to teaching at Smith, Miss Genung taught the same subject at Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and at Simmons College, Boston.

Anna E. Jenkins is a mycologist and plant pathologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. Since 1912 she has been doing research work in mycology and plant pathology for the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Her work has included monographic work in mycology and the investigation of plant diseases, the main work being done with roses.

After leaving Cornell, Isaac B. Lipman spent his time operating his own fruit farm; and is now assistant manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of Trenton, New Jersey. He is married, has four children, Robert, Norma Jean, Marilyn, and Ina, and lives at Washington Crossing, New Jersey.

James Ray Mayes is farming at Route 6, Medina, Ohio, making poultry raising his specialty. He has been co-operating with the University and with the Experiment Station in their work with the development of better stock and crops.

'12

Edward L. Bernays has moved his offices to the forty-third floor of the Irving Trust Company Building at 1 Wall Street, New York.

James B. McCloskey and Martha A. Whitworth '15 were married recently, and are living in Hamburg, New York.

Lester A. Polhemus is Superintendent of grounds and buildings of the Northfield Schools, East Northfield,

Massachusetts. He has been connected with these institutions for the past 25 years. He is married and the father of four sons ranging from four to eighteen years.

'13

Dr. C. Ping is still with the Science Society at Nanking.

Mr. P. W. Tsou is Director of the Bureau of Inspecting Commercial Commodities, in the Department of Industries of the central government with an office at Shanghai.

J. Slater Wight, who is a nurseryman and pecan grower in Cairo, Georgia, is president of the Southern Nurserymen's Association and of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association.

'16

Edwin E. Honey, Escalao Superior de Agricultura Piracicaba, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil, is Professor Cathederatico de Phytopathologia. He is married, but has no children. Mr. Honey taught plant pathology at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington; took his M. S. at the University of Illinois; took Ph. D. at the University of Wisconsin; taught botany and bacteriology at Albion College, Albion, Michigan; and has initiated and is now developing a department of Plant Pathology in the State Agricultural College of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. He also saw active service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the Great War.

Abraham B. Margulis who is a physician at 881 Lafayette Street, Professional Building, Bridgeport, Connecticut, has recently returned from Europe where he took post graduate work in the diseases of the ear, nose, and throat, in which he is specializing.

'17

Mrs. George E. Graves (Marian M. Selden) is supervisor of home economics at the Rome, New York, Free Academy. She lives at 616 Croton Street.

Harold J. Humphrey is in the food production business in Albion, New York. A son, John Paul, was born on May 10.

Mrs. Irvin Kelley (May L. Morris) lives in Port Byron, New York. She is a substitute teacher in the high school there. She has two daughters and four sons.

George S. Kephart is with the Eastern Manufacturing Company at 230 Park Avenue, New York. He lives at 28 Linda Avenue, White Plains, New York.

R. B. Reynolds, Winter Poultry Course Student 1916-17, is at present located at Cleveland, New York.

Frank C. Snow is teaching science in the Bennett High School in Buffalo. He lives at 589 Minnesota Avenue.

Philip Zvirin is a real estate broker and builder. His address is 54 Palmer Avenue, Larchmont, New York. A son, Philip, Jr., was born on April 3.

'24

Luis Lichauco is manager of Hacienda "Hnas. Nable Jose." His address is Tayug, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands. He is one of the directors of the Philippine National Rice Growers' Association and president of the Pangasinan Rice Growers' Association for this year.

Ruth E. Miller is teaching home-making in the Phelps, New York, High School.

"Shorty" Muelendyke has joined the "sodbusters" organization and is farming near Sodus, New York.

Mildred E. Neff now lives at 30 South Broadway, Yonkers, New York, and is a nutritionist doing pre-school health work with the Yonkers Tuberculosis Health Association.

Leon F. Packer since last July has been a teacher of Agriculture and critic teacher in Trumansburg, New York.

"Chuck" Rodwell is with the New York Life Insurance Company.

Ralph Slockbower is an engineer on the executive staff of the New York Telephone Company. His present activities are concentrated on furnishing radio telephone service to tug boats and other craft in New York harbor. His address is 249 Fairfield Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey. He has two sons, Wayne Cox, aged two, and David, nine months.

Clifford Thatcher is supervisor of agriculture in Boonville, New York. He has two children, Robert Clifford, aged two, and Elizabeth May, eleven months old.

Mrs. Claude U. Winch (Frances Flower) and her husband live at North Ferrisburg, Vermont. A daughter, Laurene Elizabeth, was born on May 2. They have also an adopted daughter, aged six.

'25

Philip I. Higley '26 is now assistant county agent of Oneida County, New York. Mrs. Higley was Helen L. Bettis '25. They have a son, aged nine months.

Lucy E. Marsh is dietician in the cafeteria of the Niagara-Hudson power plant in Niagara Falls, New York. She lives at the Sagamore Apartments.

Joseph H. Nolin is resident auditor at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo.

Leland T. Pierce is a member of the United States Weather Bureau's first class in forecast training. He spent five months in Washington and now is in Chicago where he will be at least six months. He was married in September to Dorothy M. Parshall of Berea, Ohio.

A daughter, Catherine Mary, was born on April 28 to Schuyler B. Pratt '25 and Mrs. Pratt (Hortense L. Black '25). The child is a granddaughter of Henry V. Pratt '93.

'26

A son, Gardiner Whiton, was born on June 4 to Whiton Powell, professor of business management, and Mrs. Powell (Jeanette A. Gardiner '26). They live at 115 Irving Place, Ithaca. They have a daughter, Jeanette Alice, aged two.

Charles R. Taylor is an ice cream manufacturer in Albany, New York. His address is 803 Madison Avenue.

Hilda R. Longyear and Brandon Watson were married on September 19 at Stanford Memorial Church. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Watson was assistant director of dining halls at Stanford. Mr. Watson, a Stanford '26 man, is food controller for the Hotels Whitcomb and William Taylor. His father, William Watson, is the owner of the Shasta Springs, California Hotel.

'27

Walter G. Been married Jeanette Isabelle Morris of Nanuet, New York, on May 30.

Marion N. Bronson, who has been a science teacher in Deposit will this year take a similar position in Watertown.

Elisha B. Van Deusen received an M. D. degree from Cornell in June and is now an interne in the Albany General Hospital in Albany, New York. Announcement has been made of his engagement to Iola E. Somerville of Catskill, New York.

John G. Weir left the employ of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company in Canada in June, 1930. In September he became extension forester for the State of Vermont with headquarters in Morrill Hall, Burlington.

Albert J. Woodford was married on June 11 in Binghamton to Frances Christensen of Deposit, New York.

Esther J. Young '29 and Stanley W. Warren '27, son of Professor George F. Warren '03, were married at Sage Chapel on August 3. Richard Warren '34 was one of his brother's ushers. Stanley has received his Ph. D. and is statistician at the University of Nanking in China.

'28

Paul T. Gillett is county forester of Chautauqua County, New York. Mrs. Gillett was Lois B. Beadle '28.

Marion G. Holway is nutritionist of Orange County, New York. She lives at 61 Wallkill Avenue, Middletown.

Kenneth H. Martin is teaching agriculture in Albion, New York.

Charles W. Mattison is assistant county agent and county forester of Jefferson County, New York.

Winston E. Parker is managing his own company, the Bison Tree and Shrub Company, in Moorestown, New Jersey, where he specializes in tree surgery and landscape forestry. He has been married since 1929.

Gerard E. Pesez is with the accounting department of the Western Electric Sound System in New York.

Almon D. Quick is working with a surveyor in White Plains, New York.

'29

A. Emil Alexander spent last year at the University of North Carolina, where he taught Mineralogy and Geology. At present he is attending the Harvard Graduate School, where he has a fellowship and is completing his research toward his doctorate in the field of sedimentation. His address is Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Grace Melvina Brinkerhoff and Walter Warner Fisk, formerly of the dairy department here, both of Wolcott, New York, were married in Sage Chapel, June 6. They are living in Wolcott.

Ruth Chaffee is teaching homemaking in the Continuation School in Binghamton, New York. Her address is 24 Riverside Street.

Maybelle Curtiss is teaching home economics in the Olean, New York, High School. She lives at 229 North First Street.

Winthrop D. Hamilton is working on his father's farm in Weedsport, New York.

Eleanor F. Pease is teaching home economics in Athens, Pennsylvania.

Walter W. Stillman was married to Edith J. Sharpe '30 Arts, on August 15, in East Orange, New Jersey. He is with the Stillman, Hoag Company. Mr. and Mrs. Stillman are living in Englewood, New Jersey.

NEW YORK FARMS
WORTHLESS WITHOUT STOCKConklin at Round-Up
Club Banquet

AT ONE OF the most successful and best attended annual banquets of the Round-Up Club in recent years, held Tuesday evening, November 10 at the Forest Home Church, C. T. Conklin, secretary of the Ayshire Breeders Association, stressed the importance of livestock on the average New York farm. New York has an abundance of pasture and hay, and these, together with the best fluid milk market in the world make dairying a major enterprise on most well balanced farms. Dairy cows, Conklin says, have driven sheep from New York. He also stated that we needed a really effective cow culling system and a lower cost cow testing system. He suggested that the dual purpose cow might have a greater value than we think.

About seventy were present for the banquet served by the ladies of the church. During the banquet Toure Pasto and Clarence Westbrook entertained with instrumental selections. Professor E. S. Savage told a few anecdotes and gave some sketches of his experiences in Europe last summer. Morton Adams '33, president of the club, acted as toastmaster.

CONSTRUCTION BEING PUSHED

With the resumption of work on the farm management building and continued excavation and foundation construction on the new home economics building, the campus takes on more than ever the appearance of a construction camp.

Upon completion of the foundations of the new farm management building late in the summer, work was suspended; but contracts have now been let and active work has been resumed this week. At present the sub-basement is being excavated preparatory to laying steam lines. Because of some error in the foundation plan a portion of the wall must be removed in order to run steam lines to the new home economics building. Steel erection should get under way some time this month.

Steam Shovel Vies With
Concrete Mixer

Excavation for the home economics building is going on through a section of hard blue clay barely ahead of the mixer gang who are pouring foundation piers and walls as fast as the steam shovel clears the way.

The M. A. Long Company of Allentown, Pennsylvania, is doing the work on home economics while a Philadelphia firm has charge of the farm management building.

WINTER COURSE ENROLLMENT
HIGHER THAN LAST YEARGeneral Agriculture
Most Popular

The enrollment in the Winter Courses has already passed last year's record. There are 116 enrolled this year, representing an increase of six students over last year's enrollment. General agriculture is again the most popular course. The enrollment figures for the various courses are as follows: general agriculture 36, dairy industry 33, flower growing 18, fruit growing 12, poultry husbandry 12, and vegetable gardening 5. However, these figures are incomplete. It is an interesting fact to note that there is an increase rather than a reduction of enrollment, which was expected on account of the depression and the open fall weather which has kept many home cleaning up the last of the fall work.

WINTER COURSE SCHOLARSHIPS

Three scholarships have been awarded to men enrolled in the winter courses. Wendell Wicks, of Ox Bow, New York, has been awarded the Grange League Scholarship of \$50. This scholarship is awarded on the basis of work done in the 1931 4-H Dairy Clubs. Wicks is enrolled in the dairy course.

Two Beatty scholarships have been awarded to F. N. Neal of North Pitcher and D. W. Shultes of Rockdale. Both men are taking the course in general agriculture. The scholarships were provided for in the will of the late H. L. Beatty of Bainbridge, New York.

LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY SPEAKS

At a meeting of the freshman orientation class on November 12, the speaker was Liberty Hyde Bailey, former Dean of the college of agriculture. In his speech he showed the progress that has been made in the field of agriculture in the last forty years.

In the early days of the college of agriculture, emphasis was placed on production. Various movements were started for the protection of the farmer. He recalled the agitation for the use of machinery, to which many farmers then objected. He also told how many farmers objected to the building of better roads, changing their views only on the rebuilding of the Erie Canal.

Mr. Bailey then discussed the progress made along social lines. He described the development of welfare agencies, and told of the work of Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life, of which he himself was chairman. He concluded with his philosophy of life which was to the effect that our efforts to solve problems bring us the chief satisfaction we get out of life.

CORNELL CO-ED PULLS DOWN
MILK MAID CHAMPIONSHIPTakes First Honors At
National Dairy Show

MISS VIOLA HENRY '34 won first prize in the milk maids' contest at the National Dairy Show held in St. Louis last week.

This prize was given to the girl entered in the contest who could milk the most milk in a three minute period. The prize for the contest was a loving cup given by the National Dairy Show on their Silver Anniversary.

Miss Henry not only carried off first prize for the three minute contest which made her National Champion for that period, but she also won third place in the milk marathon that lasted the entire week. The prize for this honor was seventy-five dollars in cash and a statuette.

Eighteen Contestants

There were eighteen contestants sponsored by dairy organizations from six different states in the United States. Miss Mary Fontanna of Caruthers, California, who was second in the three minute contest and first in the marathon, came from the greatest distance. Miss Henry, the representative of the Chenango County Holstein Club and the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, was the only eastern representative in the contest. Other states represented were Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Kansas.

Miss Henry was the only contestant sponsored by a Holstein organization. She won the honor of representing the Chenango County Holstein Club and the New York State Holstein Association in the county contest held in Chenango County. In this contest Miss Henry milked twelve and a half pounds of milk in two minutes.

Experienced Milker

The success achieved by this New York representative comes from a life time of experience at the milk pail. She is also a descendant of generations of good women milkers in the Henry family. At the Henry farm 46 cows are milked regularly; the number being reduced at the present time due to having recently undergone the T B test. Miss Henry has always done her share, when home milking from ten to fifteen cows regularly besides doing other work around the farm.

A Chi Omega

Miss Henry is a graduate of North Norwich High School as an honor student. In 1930 she entered Cornell and is taking agriculture. During her first year she was selected to work with the women's debate team and was admitted to Chi Omega sorority. She is a member of the Chenango County Cornell Club and has been an officer in the Galena Grange.

You're Right!

Making Autos Isn't the World's Greatest Industry

No, sir, making autos is not the world's greatest industry. And it's not railroading either.

The world's greatest industry is cleaning. Yes, it's a fact. More time is spent doing the world's cleaning operations, including cleaning in the home, than is devoted to any other single occupation.

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RACKETEER FOUND OPERATING ON DOMECON CONSTRUCTION

Foreman Demanded Tribute In Exchange For A Job

A FOREMAN working on the home economics building had a great get-rich-quick scheme until his practices were discovered by a state inspector and halted. The plan in brief was to assess each applicant for a job five dollars. For this sum a job could be secured, which the luckless employee discovered was good for about two weeks; at the end of which time he lost his job and the process was repeated on some other unfortunate.

In these times of unemployment the plan was a veritable gold mine. The foreman in question became a bit too over zealous and his practices came to the attention of a state inspector who put a stop to the whole plan. Restitution to all the laborers who had been victims was also ordered.

HOTEL MEN MANAGE WALDORF

Forty-one students in hotel management spent from November 8 to 12 in New York City on the annual tour made to inspect the workings of a large metropolitan hotel. This year the group also attended the convention of the New York State Hotel Association. They were the guests of Mr. L. M. Boomer, president of the Waldorf-Astoria.

For an entire day the students took over the management of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel which opened in New York City early in October. The students were assigned to the various departments and almost unaided took over the direction of one of the largest hotels in the world. Every department in the Waldorf was turned over to the students for the day. The chef's and steward's departments were managed by H. J. Brady '33 and N. R. Jones '33; Miss Grace Williams '32 was in charge of the floor clerk's department; and Richard Nulle '33 acted as assistant manager of the hotel.

In addition to fulfilling the duties of their various departments, the students went on a tour of inspection through the hotel, and were shown the elaborate machinery necessary for the operations of such a hotel.

KERMIS PLANS PRODUCTION

Kermis Club has made the casting and begun rehearsals on its first production of the '31-32 season. The piece selected for this first offering is *Bargains in Cathay* by Rachel Field. Its first appearance is set tentatively for December 11 in Roberts Assembly.

The cast for *Bargains in Cathay* is: Emily Gray, Alice L. Jones '32; Jerry O'Brien, Norman S. Foote '32; Miss Doty, Harriet A. McNinch '33; Thompson Williams, Charles L. Pinkney '33; Miss Bliss, Marion L. Emmons '32; Mr. Royce, Ronald R. Babcock '32, Earl C. Branche '32; A Gentleman from New York, Donald C. Nichols '32, Earl C. Branche '32. Rehearsals have begun under the direction of Lawrence J. Voss of the Dramatic Club.

AG SOCCER WINS INTERCOLLEGE TITLE

Booters Take Finals From Foresters

The Ag college soccer team won its league championship with little opposition, in fact almost no opposition at all. The first game was forfeited by the absence of the hotel management team, and later the arts college team also failed to appear. Finally when only optimists were coming out to the games, the civil engineers arrived only to be beaten to the tune of 3 to 0. After this game the teams from the colleges of mechanical engineering and architecture avoided their scheduled encounters. We hope the fate of the civil engineers didn't deter them. On Tuesday, November 17, the Ag team battled the forestry booters to a 1-1 tie. The play-off two days later was desperately fought to a scoreless tie, ending with the ball deep in the forestry territory. A third game was played on Saturday, November 21, when the Ag team won by a score of 2 to 0, completely outplaying the Fernow logrollers throughout the entire game.

In the games this fall the purple shorts of "Herb" Wright '33, and the emerald suit of "Andy" Andrews '32, were always to be seen in the thickest of the fray. The players on the forward line have been "Charley" Lane '32, "Tink" Palmer '32, R. Hill '34, F. W. Hill '34, C. O'Neil '33, and M. Mason '33, while "Don" Foster '32, "Carl" Van Deman '31, J. R. Hurd '35, and C. E. Lattimer '34, defended the backfield.

4-H MEMBERS WIN HONORS

As the result of county contests of various types, 4-H boys and girls of many New York counties met at Cornell the week of November 5 for state eliminations. The title of best all-round club girl was won this year by Marion Crandon of Onondaga county. Miss Crandon is a freshman in the college of home economics. Second and third honors were won by Miss J. J. Welch of Nassau county and Genevieve Gay of Monroe county. Miss Welch also won the Moses Leadership Trophy for girls. This trophy is given in recognition of superior leadership ability.

Roscoe Owens of Chenango county won the Moses Leadership Trophy for boys. He has won the national as well as the state honor.

The annual 4-H poultry judging contest and the right to represent New York at the 1932 national contest to be held at Madison Square Garden, was won by Donald Storch of Chemung County, Viola Harrex of Monroe county, and James Fitzgibbons of Onondaga county.

Twenty-nine boys and seven girls took part in the contest which was under the supervision of the poultry department of the college of agriculture. High scorers in the contest were awarded medals by Dr. G. F. Heuser at an evening banquet of the contestants.

Professor J. N. Spaeth recently returned for a short visit from Yale where he is working for his doctorate degree.

4-H CLUB DEBATES

On Wednesday, December 9, the 4-H Club held a debate. The topic discussed was "Resolved: that the country is a better place to live in than the city." Those on the affirmative were Miss F. A. Moulton '34 and L. H. J. Ashwood '33. On the negative side were J. D. Marchant '35 and Miss J. E. Collins '33.

The debate is a new feature in the program of the 4-H Club. This first debate was successful, the club will try more and will also invite other clubs to participate.

The Russian Revolution

(Continued from page 46)

of the bolsheviks were too enormous and we found it necessary to leave Russia. Thousands of us did not want to leave, thinking that with war over there was no further danger of life. But the Hungarian communist, Bella Cun, was sent to Crimea to clean it of the revolutionary element and we were forced to set out upon the Black Sea in small boats to save ourselves. Thereafter the bolsheviks made short work of the scattered white forces remaining in Russia.

FROM this point on the efforts of the communists were divided in two directions. They sought to bring about a world revolution, and to create a new economic state in Russia. The world revolution did not come about and probably will not but they did not lessen their efforts to start it. Propaganda and supporting organizations sprang up everywhere. In Russia, after many changes in economic policy they applied themselves to the five year plan. They proposed by industrialization to increase the number of workers and create a self sufficient state which would not need outside help in case of war. Without doubt some of their work has been worthy but in many cases it is ill directed and fine technical equipment is wasted on workers who do not know how to use it. Moreover the products are often quite useless because there is no need for them.

To know the whole truth about the present situation is very difficult because we have only official papers which are not reliable. Information from non-communistic specialists who worked for a time is now lacking because most of them are now in prison and the government at present regards all work done as a communistic secret.

The five year plan in agriculture seems to be no improvement. The collective farms have not increased production but have lowered it. The idea is to create the same working conditions for farm laborers as for others. There is no individual property and all crops beyond the needs of the families are turned over to the

state to be divided. The workers are supposedly volunteers but an independent farmer would have great difficulty in getting seeds, tools and he would have to pay enormous fees. Such conditions were so intolerable that many people left for an indefinite future rather than stay.

Communists are the privileged class and college education is open almost exclusively to them. A student must prove that he has a father "from the tools". So the prewar existence of privileged classes is really not changed essentially but merely reversed. The intensity of the terror has not decreased with

years although the means are modified somewhat. Loss of citizenship is one of the methods used as punishment. This means that the state does not care for the person any more and he can no longer get orders for dole or bread or rooms. In order not to lose the least authority they put on trial persons who are responsible for any difficulties he causes however minor they may be.

Dictatorship of the proletariat does not fit all the country and sooner or later will come the time when the other part of the Russian population will speak for itself, and then the country will find the normal life.

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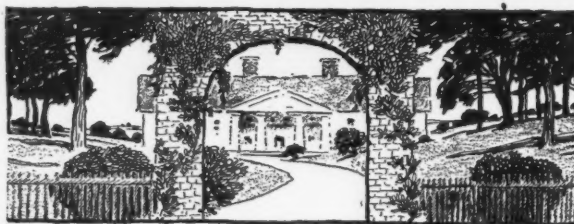
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NURSERY EDUCATION MEETING HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

Three members of the New York state college of home economics staff were discussion leaders at the annual meeting of the National Association on Nursery Education at Philadelphia, November 12 to 14. Professor Marie Fowler, in charge of the Nursery School at the college, led the discussion on play activities; Dr. Ethel B. Waring, professor in home economics and specialist in child guidance, led the group discussion on parent education and the nursery school; and Professor Helen Monsch, head of the foods and nutrition department, was the discussion leader for the group on nutrition and health.

Dr. Amy Daniels of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station was chairman of the group on nutrition and health. Dr. Mary Swartz Rose of Columbia University and Dr. C. A. Aldrich of Chicago were the two other discussion leader besides Professor Monsch for this group.

Other staff members who attended the meeting were Dr. Helen Dudley Bull, pediatrician at the Nursery School, Miss Rachel Sanders, Miss Katherine Reeves, Miss Helen Metcalf and Miss Mabel Robinson.

The National Association on Nursery Education meeting was open to leaders in every field who are interested in any phase of child development.

MISS PFUND HOLDS "OPEN HOUSE" FOR DOMECONERS

On every Wednesday night, beginning October 14, Miss Marion Pfund, Assistant Professor in Home Economics, has opened her home to the students in her Foods 2 class. At each of these "open-house" parties the girls have been made to feel at home, as everyone has gone into the kitchen and made all kinds of candy and sandwiches. After these refreshments are served, singing, dancing, and stunts take over the program. With such hospitality Miss Pfund's guests undoubtedly enjoy themselves more and more.

The wasp, compared to elephants,
Is mighty doggone small,
But just the same when he sits down
You nearly always bawl.

COLLEGE PLANS INTERESTING BROADCAST FOR DECEMBER

Following is the program for broadcasts over WEAI as planned by the Home Economics College: Dec. 1, Necessary Foods in the Low Cost Menu; Dec. 3, Using Apples; Dec. 8, Tremendous Trifles which Make for Comfort in the Household; Dec. 10, Making Christmas Toys for Children; Dec. 15, Joining the Home Bureau; Dec. 17, New Hats for Old; Dec. 22, Holiday Sweets for Children; Dec. 24, Christmas Decorations; Dec. 29, Weight and Diet; Dec. 31, Greeting the New Year.

The college wishes to announce that there is always a pamphlet free to follow up the discussions given in these radio talks. Why not listen in, and then write for these free booklets for added information?

This month Debby and Bill Domecon are getting ready for Christmas without spending any money. They are making Christmas toys for the children of the family, wholesome sweets for children, and, of course all their own Christmas decorations. New Year's Eve they are going to have a party. All these things can be learned through listening to the broadcast over station WEAI.

MISS FLORA ROSE ATTENDS BOARD MEETING IN NEW YORK

Miss Flora Rose, co-director of the New York state college of home economics attended the board meeting of the National Council on Parent Education in New York, November 10 and 11.

Members of the council are drawn from social agencies, colleges, universities, and other institutions, educational associations, public educational agencies and extension organizations.

The purpose of this council is to further the development of the field of parental education.

Miss Dorothy Delaney '23 who has been in Home Economics extension work since graduation and has been a state home demonstration leader since 1929 is now part time County 4-H agent leader along with her other work. Also, Miss B. C. McDermand is doing the same work.

"ARE YOU CHANGING WITH YOUR WORLD?"

"It is not power over others which makes a successful parent, legislator, priest or teacher, but power with others," says Miss Flora Rose, co-director of the New York state college of home economics at Cornell University who talked before members of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs at Lake Placid, November 12. Miss Rose is chairman of the Division of Family Life. Obedience to commands only because they are commands, Miss Rose believes, will never help the individual to gain the inner strength needed for facing the difficult conditions of modern life.

Parents to be successful, therefore, according to Miss Rose, must have power with their children. To gain this power they must learn as well as their children, and they must learn from their children, so that they can understand and guide them in their earlier years, and make friends with them and be able to follow them in their later years. Parents must develop themselves, must learn to be independent in order to help their children to gain independence and safety.

To do this, means a program of adult education built around the questions which are being raised in the life of the family. One of the failures of the home today, according to Miss Rose, is that little conscious thought has been given to prepare people for the intimacies and exigencies of family life and for its successful administration. The average person stops learning at an early age, Miss Rose says, which was a safe thing in the past when society was comparatively static, but which is most unsafe in the present dynamic social order when the individual's safety depends upon continuous changes in knowledge and its adaptations.

To give his this safety, Miss Rose says, the home must work with the community and the community with the home, in a shared responsibility for the highest possible development of individuals. She believes this the only way to develop society's present need for a whole race of informed, intelligent, highly developed individuals who are capable at once of free and of integrated action. These individuals must operate not as a mass

with a common mind but as a collective group of self-reliant and vigorous units with minds consciously and purposely directed upon the solution of their common problem. Such an organization will be immeasurably more powerful than the sum of its parts and will possess unlimited flexibility. It will be held together not by an outside force or direction but by the equilibrium of its own vital inner activities and conscious adjustments.

BETTY DOMECON GIVES PARTY

Home Economics was the scene of a gay party on November 11, when Betty Domecon introduced to society her new baby sister, 1935. Room 245 became a nursery in pink and blue paper where faculty in rompers ran wild and tripped up prim little-girl students. There were toys to play with, and games—we even played London Bridge and Drop-the-Handkerchief! When baby got hungry she had only to reach for one of the

candy kisses which were festooned around the room—but that didn't last long.

Several stunts were offered by the committee, and the Freshman babies spoke their pieces. Toward the end of the evening Miss Blackmore appeared in costume with her little girl, Miss Simmonds, and her large black nurse, Miss Scott, who wheeled in the baby, Miss Carney, all tucked up in her little nightie and cap, just ready for bed. It was too bad that one of the little-boy smarties, Miss Brucher, had to dump out the baby and put his own sister in the carriage. But his rude conduct was taken up with his mother, we firmly believe.

The children were all fed chocolate milk, in bottles and cookies before they took their dollies and went home to bed to dream of the happy time they had had.

Betty Domecon's hostesses were Eileen Kane, in charge assisted by Marion Ford, and Harriet McNinch. Helen Burritt had charge of publicity, and Ruth Carman fed the children their refreshments.

MEMBERS OF COLLEGE STAFF ATTEND ROCHESTER MEETING

Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Rose attended the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, November 4-6 at the Seneca Hotel in Rochester. Other members of the staff attending the meeting were Miss Dorothy Delaney, Dr. Ruby Green Smith, Miss Caroline Morton, and Miss Bess McDermand.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose attended the Land Grant College Association Meeting in Chicago, November 16 to 18. Miss Van Rensselaer presided at the Tuesday afternoon meeting, November 17, and gave a report of the Homemaking Section of the Housing Conference.

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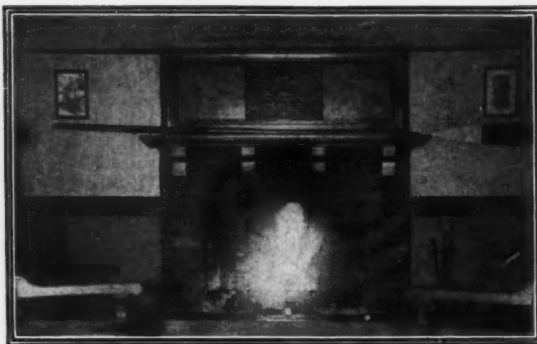
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FORESTRY CLUB

The second meeting of the Cornell Foresters was held in Fernow Club Room, Thursday evening, November 5. The meeting was called by A. W. "Art" Holweg, President, for the purpose of electing officers. The following were elected to office: W. L. "Bill" Chapel '32, President; S. H. "Spence" Palmer '32, Vice President; H. E. Olsen '32, Treasurer; and H. E. Hazard '35, Secretary. A dance committee, composed of H. E. Olsen '32, Chairman, C. R. Orsi '32, and J. W. Duffield '34, was appointed to work up plans and dates for the coming Foresters Ball which will be held sometime in the near future.

After the business meeting Professor Cedric H. Guise of the Forestry Department gave a very interesting talk on the educational system used in various forestry schools in Europe. He described briefly the different methods used, principally in France, Sweden and Germany, and how the schools of different rank compare with similar schools in the United States.

Upon the conclusion of Professor Guise's talk, the meeting was adjourned and "eats", as usual, became the order of the day, served by C. R. "Taxi-cab" Orsi '32 and assistants.

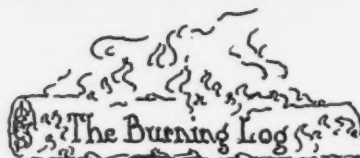
FORESTRY SOCCER

The Cornell Foresters came first in league No. 1 and Ag in league No. 2 in intercollege soccer. The first two play-off games ended in ties, but Ag managed a 2-0 victory in the third. Our team has done well and it is hoped our other teams will keep up the good work.

The next battle is in basketball. The foresters have won the championship in this for the last two years and surely we aren't going to break down now. S. H. "Red" Palmer '32 will soon be calling for help. A couple of our best men graduated so there is plenty of room for newcomers.

The seniors have been cruising the Arnot Forest with much gusto. The field work has been completed, and the finished type maps will soon be ready.

The Juniors have been wandering around the countryside exploring the various woodlots and whatnots trying to discover why trees grow right side up.



PROFESSOR S. N. SPRING TO LEAVE FEBRUARY 1

On February 1 the Cornell Foresters will lose one of their ranking professors. Professor S. N. Spring is leaving after nearly 20 years of service at Cornell to be the assistant dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse. He will be director of instruction of the college and the ranger school at Wanakena.

Professor Spring's experiences in Forestry have been broad and varied. After receiving his B. A. degree in 1898 and his M. F. degree in 1903 from Yale he was a field assistant in the Bureau of Forestry and head of the Forestry School at the University of Maine until 1905. From 1905 until 1908 he worked in the United States Forest Service and then was State Forester of Connecticut until 1912, when he came to Cornell University as Professor of Silviculture. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters.

During his stay at Cornell, Professor Spring has been active in University affairs as well as in the community. At the various forestry camps he has looked out for the welfare of the men and worked hard in their behalf. Several songs composed by him commemorate events of note and the Professor is a ready source of anecdotes always interesting. The men who saw service in the old days of the Forest Service had many unusual experiences of which they love to tell. It is a time such as this when one really becomes acquainted with a professor.

Although we are losing an excellent friend and advisor as well as teacher in Professor Spring we congratulate Syracuse on her good fortune. We hope "S. N. S." will keep in touch with the Cornell Foresters, and wish him all the success in the world.

Professor Ralph S. Hosmer is to attend a meeting of the New York State Reforestation Commission as a special guest, upon the invitation of Senator Charles J. Hewitt, chairman of the commission. The meeting is to be held in New York City on December 2.

AMENDMENT NO. 3

Some people still have only a hazy conception of the meaning of "Amendment No. 3." The prime object is to restore to usefulness large areas of abandoned land which now produce nothing. These lands will produce forests; hence lumber products, which are yearly more in demand, especially for the production of new industrial materials, as shown in the recent development of rayon and cellophane both made from wood.

At the former rate of reforestation it would have taken about two hundred years to restore these waste lands to trees. The amendment permits of a much more rapid acquisition and planting on a 20-year program.

The lands in the "blue lines" which mark the outer areas of the Adirondack and Catskill parks are not affected by the amendment, whether such lands are now owned by the state, or may be acquired later. Production forests, which is the term applied to the areas to be planted under the amendment, must be wholly outside of the "blue lines".

Reforestation will mean a steadier stream-flow for domestic water supplies, and less risk of low reservoirs in times of drouth. It will mean tree crops, paying an actual return to the state. There are many other direct results as shown by the varied types of organizations which backed the amendment such as the Society for the protection of the Adirondacks, the New York State Grange, the farm bureau federation, and various forest schools and societies.

WELL, IS IT?

Professor of forestry: "Is the western pine a prolific seeder?"

Student: "I didn't know it was a cedar."

—American Forests

"When do the leaves start to turn?"
—The night before a prelim.

—American Forests

Dr. Wilson Compton, Secretary-manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Washington, D. C., will speak here December 9. Dr. Compton's subject is: "Recent Developments in the Lumber Industry". All Foresters are asked to attend the lecture.

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